

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Brantford's Civic holiday is Aug. 14. The Manitoba Baptist College will be located at Brandon.

The Union Bank of Canada will close its Ottawa branch.

The steamer Rosalie, with \$150,000 in Klondike gold, is at Vancouver.

A new insect that bores into maple trees has appeared in Hamilton.

Bantford has decided to spend \$6,000 more on flood prevention works.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been invited to open Kingston's Fair on Sept. 11.

Nathaniel Leech, a well-known farmer, of Calgary, fell from a train and broke his neck.

The Montreal Street Railway, it is reported, is about to absorb the Montreal Park & Island Railway.

Broker R. Wilson-Smith, of Montreal, has purchased four per cent. bonds of Manitoba to the amount of \$200,000.

Mrs. H. Bradley, of Hamilton, who has nine children, has reported that she has been deserted by her husband.

In the construction of the Government telegraph line in the Yukon, it is stated that excellent progress has been made.

A Brookville girl named May Penock, while playing at see-saw, fell and had one of her eyes torn out by a protruding nail.

The Dawson Sun of July 4 confirms the reported death of ex-Mayor Stewart of Hamilton. He died at Peel River of scurvy.

It is said that Premier Marchand, of Quebec, will be able to announce a surplus of \$30,000 on the financial operations of the past year.

The secretary of the Brantford School Board has already received over 40 applications for the vacancy in the teaching staff of the Darling St. school.

Joe Fletcher, Railway street, a 10-year-old boy, of Hamilton, was found dead drunk on the market Monday, and was taken to the General Hospital.

President Ahearn of the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. announces that the company will donate \$500 to charity as a result of the success of the Sunday cars.

Mr. Geo. T. Bell has been appointed first assistant general passenger and ticket agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, with headquarters at Chicago, vice Mr. E. H. Hughes assigned to other duties.

A party of fifty Northwest Mounted Police will shortly leave for the Yukon to take the place of the men whose time has expired. It is also reported at Winnipeg that the militia will be recalled this fall.

The promoters of the London Automobile Co. have ordered an automobile carriage from Toronto, which is expected, will arrive in a few days and will be operated by the street railway strikers for the present.

"If the present crop be harvested safely," said Mr. McCreary, Northwest Commissioner, of Immigration, "we have advices which indicate that about four or five thousand United States farmers, from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas and other States will cross to Canadian soil.

A prospectus has been issued for a new woolen factory to be started at Brantford. The capital stock is placed at \$95,000, and a large portion of that sum has been subscribed by citizens. The provisional directors are Sheriff Watt, Ald. Leeming, F. Grabb, of the Massey-Harris Co., Dr. Hart, and G. W. Brohman.

The Investigating Committee of the Hamilton Council has decided to offer suggestion to the City Council that will bring about the saving of \$1,225 per annum to the city. The following reductions in salaries were decided upon: Fire Chief Atchison, from \$2,000 to \$1,600; City Clerk Beasley, from \$3,075 to \$2,500, including salary as secretary of the Board of Education and Medical Health Officer Ryall, from \$1,050 to \$800, exclusive of fees for attendance upon maternity patients.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British dye and colour manufacturers are said to be forming a combine.

The agitation for a Criminal Court of Appeal in England, has been renewed.

The Bisley team will take back to Canada nearly £500 in cash, as well as abundance of prizes.

The Sultana mine, in the Lake of the Woods district, has been placed on the London market. Capital will be \$1,275,000.

A Glasgow despatch says a new Atlantic steamship service between that port and New York, will go into operation in the fall.

The British Government has renewed its contracts with the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies for the carrying of American mails.

Nearly every country in the world is represented by delegates wearing native costumes at the Salvation Army's exhibition which opened at London on Wednesday.

Dr. Peter Steins, a Russian, is in England, introducing a system of wireless telephony, which he says he has invented. He says that it is as successful as the wire system and that voices can be recognized at long distances.

Truth says that the Queen has

been undergoing a course of treatment for ten weeks for her eyes, as advised by Prof. Pagenstecher, of Wiesbaden, and with the most successful results. The Queen's eyesight is no longer in danger, and an operation will be unnecessary.

The United States Government has appointed Miss Reid, a native of Kingston, now residing at Boston, Mass., a position on the United States Consulate staff at the City of Mexico, Mex. Miss Reid is a trained nurse, who served with the United States soldiers through the recent war.

In the House of Commons Michael Davitt asked the Government if, in view of the fact that the conduct of Mrs. Maybrick in prison has been uniformly good, the Home Office would not recommend Royal clemency in her case. Sir Mathew White Ridley said that he was unable to hold out hope of exceptional treatment for Mrs. Maybrick. He was not aware of the existence of any reason for clemency.

UNITED STATES.

The Epworth League convention decided to meet in San Francisco in 1901.

Immense quantities of fruit have perished as a result of the strike of freight handlers on the Pennsylvania railway.

President McKinley has gone to Lake Champlain for a stay of several weeks.

The United States has expressed regret to Italy for the lynching of six Italians in Louisiana.

The transport Sherman has left Manila for San Francisco with the California Infantry and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

The United States Government has chartered the steamer Siam belonging to the Oriental Steamship Company of Piume, to transport troops to Manila.

The United States hospital ship Morgan City, is at San Francisco with 473 sick and convalescent soldiers from the Philippines.

The steamer Bertha is at San Francisco, from the Klondike, with 97 passengers, \$1,000,000 in gold, and details of the loss of the Bens expedition party of 16 persons.

In a riot at Navasota, Texas, three white men were killed by negroes. A crowd of negroes burned a church belonging to the white people. Tuck Moody, Will Fuqua, and Van Wright, while trying to put out the fire, were shot by a crowd of negroes. White men are in pursuit of the negroes.

At the meeting in Buffalo of the commission appointed by the State Legislature to investigate the commerce of the port of New York and ascertain why it was declining, Mr. George E. Macy, representing P. D. Armour, of Chicago, said that his firm exported grain via Montreal and Philadelphia, because Montreal is now the cheapest route from Chicago and the Northwest.

GENERAL.

French crop reports are encouraging.

The strike of dockmen at Antwerp is spreading.

There is serious rioting in many towns in Austria over the new taxes.

A Paris despatch says the political outlook in Italy is exceedingly grave.

A train struck a tally-ho and killed five persons at Heidenheim, Germany.

The alleged British officers arrested at Johannesburg have been released.

The battleship Suffren was launched on Tuesday. She is the largest ship in the French navy, being of 12,500 tons displacement.

It is reported that Baron de Rothschild will distribute 500,000 francs among the poor of Paris as an offering in memory of his wife who died last week.

An American millionaire, "well known in New York society," has been arrested for shoplifting in the Louvre at Paris. She paid for all the articles found at her hotel and was released.

A French engineer named Chevalier and his wife, who were captured a while ago by Turkish brigands, have been ransomed by the Porte, which paid £15,000, Turkish, for their release.

An immense meeting of Uitlanders, held at Johannesburg Wednesday night, adopted resolutions denouncing the franchise law as wholly inadequate, and demanding effective guarantees and a proper redistribution scheme.

The Government of the Island of Crete was formally handed over to the Cretans by the British authorities on Monday, the British flag being finally lowered. The immigration of Mussulmans continues.

The military prosecutor at the trials of the Spanish Generals Toral and Jaudener will demand that both be imprisoned for life, and lose all rank, honors and pensions, the former for having surrendered Santiago, and the latter for capitulating at Manila.

Two Augustinian friars who had landed at Manila from the Hong Kong ship have been arrested. It is said they had documents upon their persons showing they were agents of the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong, and that they intended to bear messages to Aguinaldo.

Strong opposition to the Jamaica-United States treaty has arisen in Jamaica. The Gleaner explains that under present conditions Europe offers a better market than the United States, and that, therefore, American reciprocity is no favor to Jamaica. "On the contrary," the Gleaner adds, "the Senate will help us by throwing out the treaty, and thus raise more revenue, whilst in such an event there could be no retaliation."

WHAT HE DISLIKED.

I hate to be in debt. Don't like to pay interest, eh? No, it's the principal of the thing that bothers me.

THIS IS WONDERFUL SPEED

100,000 WORDS PER HOUR SENT BY THE NEW TELEGRAPH.

Enormous Saving in Wires and Fixtures Effected—Mechanical Details of the New Hungarian Electrical Marvel—Its Probable Commercial Value.

To transmit every word in a big newspaper from one city to another in an hour—that is the promise made by the inventors of an improved method of telegraphy. The importance of the new system, the invention of Messrs. Pollack and Virag, Hungarian engineers, lies in its extraordinary speed, its reported practicability and the consequent reduction of cost of transmission and of the number of telegraph lines required.

A comparison of the new system which has the indorsement of the Hungarian Government, with other systems of telegraphy in use, shows the merits claimed for it. The following table in an approximate comparison:

System.	Ten-word Messages Per Hour.
Morse	25
Morse Duplex	40
Hughes	100-120
Hughes Duplex	180
Baudot	400
Wheatstone	2,400
Pollack and Virag	10,000

As is well known, the Morse system, which is in use principally in this country, is dependent on the physical endurance and accuracy of an operator, and on that account is very limited in scope and speed. The Wheatstone system, extensively used in England, may be called a machine telegraph, as the message is prepared on a strip of paper by a perforating machine. This improvement has given this system a great advantage over the ordinary Morse system, but the apparatus employed is extremely delicate and easily gets out of order.

THE NEXT ADVANCE.

An improvement over this system is the Hughes printing telegraph, which, as its name indicates actually prints the characters and requires no perforated slips of paper. Mr. Baudot increased the capacity of this system fivefold by the employment of five sets of apparatus, but even this did not prove to be the final solution of the high speed telegraphy problem, as the many parts introduced friction, and therefore consumed a great deal of power.

Perhaps the nearest solution of what might be called the ideal method was the invention of Messrs. Crehore and Squiers, two American engineers, which created a decided sensation a few years ago, and was fully described in the various daily papers and periodicals. These inventors employed an alternating current as their source of energy, and used an electromagnetic light polarizing apparatus, in order to photograph the signals and obtain light and dark spots on strips of paper. The power consumed was so considerable that the inventors finally combined their transmitting apparatus with a Wheatstone receiver, making theirs a very complicated system, and one which gave little promise of practical success.

With all the advantages of these various systems to guide and aid them, and with the shortcomings to warn them, the inventors of the new system set to work to employ new principles and combine the delicacy and accuracy of the telephone receiver with the efficient performance of the perforated strip telegraph transmitter. In their system their messages to be transmitted are first perforated on a strip of paper, which passes with great rapidity under two small brushes. One brush is connected to the positive pole of one set of batteries, and the other brush to the negative pole of a second set. The two other poles are then connected together through the return circuits. The paper slip is moved along by means of a cylinder, which is connected to the circuit and makes contact with the brushes above it, whenever there is a hole in the paper strip. MORSE SIGNS RETAINED.

In this way positive or negative currents will be sent over the line, according to which one of the brushes comes in contact with the cylinder. The paper strip has two rows of perforators, the one serving for the positive current impulses, the other for the negative ones. The one produces at the receiving station a line going upward corresponding to the dash in the Morse code, while the other impulse produces downward strokes, corresponding to the dots in the Morse code. If, therefore, the Morse code be adopted, any telegrapher can read the new signs without any effort.

The receiving apparatus is very simple. It consists of a telephone, to which a small concave mirror is attached. The diaphragm is vibrated by the impulses of the current, moving toward or away from the electro-magnet, pulse sent over the line. The movements of the diaphragm are transmitted to the mirror by means of a small rod. As diaphragm movements amounting to a few thousandths of a millimeter are dealt with the mirror is attached in such a way that it receives comparatively large movements. The mirror has attached to it a small piece of soft iron, by means of which it is held in position by a permanent magnet in such a manner that its one pole, ending in two points, holds the mirror by means of the soft iron plate,

the line joining the points forming the turning axis for the movement of the mirror. The other pole of the magnet has a weak spring attached to it which also ends in a point and forms the third point of support for the mirror. This spring is attached to the diaphragm by means of a small rod, so that the small movements of the diaphragm produce a rotary movement of the concave mirror, which are comparatively large, because the points of support are very close together. The light from a small incandescent lamp falls on the mirror which, in turn, reflects the image of the filament on a sensitized piece of paper.

THE MESSAGE PHOTOGRAPHED.

This image moves out of its original position in one or the other direction, according to the movement of the diaphragm and mirror, which are actuated by the current impulses. The sensitized paper is wound on a drum, which turns on its own axis, and also moves along that axis, so that the paper passes before the image in a sort of screw motion and receives the impression. In this manner the successive signs on the paper will appear next to each other and can be easily read by any one having a knowledge of the Morse system.

The inventors had still two great difficulties to overcome—that is the momentum or swing of the diaphragm and the capacity and self-inductance of the line. They have been very successful in eliminating the former, owing to the fact that when the time of duration of the current impulses coincides with that of the swinging periods of the diaphragm, the latter will have no swing of its own. In order to obtain this coincidence they connect a condenser in parallel with the receiving apparatus of the required capacity, only send brief current impulses into the telephone, shorter than the duration of the swinging period, and by the discharge of the condenser into the telephone after the current is cut off, the current impulse is lengthened considerably, so that the diaphragm comes to rest without making any extra swing.

The line disturbances are completely eliminated by connecting an inductance coil in parallel with the sending apparatus. The dimensions of this coil are chosen to meet the requirements. When a current impulse is sent over the line a part of it will go through the inductance coil. At the moment the current is interrupted, a current in the same direction is generated in the coil, which will, however, flow through the line in the opposite direction to that of the last impulse, eliminating all disturbances which exist in view of this property of the circuit.

WONDERFUL POSSIBILITIES.

To illustrate the capacity of this system we may cite the following example: It requires only 25 minutes to transmit the contents of a newspaper containing 40,000 words, while an expert Hughes telegrapher requires at least 30 hours for the transmission of his message, and a Morse operator could not do the work in less than five days and nights.

Thus it will be seen that by the introduction of this system the cost of telegraphing will be considerably reduced by the greater use which can be made of existing telegraph lines; in fact, it would in all probability reform or even revolutionize the entire telegraph industry.

The demand for a simple and rapid system is felt more particularly in large cities where the multiplication of telegraph wires becomes a more serious problem every day. The new system would decrease the number of wires required to transmit the necessary business of a good-sized community and enable messages from a seat of war or other important point to be transmitted without interruption. By employing a sufficient number of perforating machines every possible demand on a line can be met. For these and many other reasons it is certain that the entire civilized world will hail the new discovery with delight.

HIS IMPRESSION.

Doctor—My rule is, Be sure you're right, and then go ahead. Friend—Indeed? I thought it was. When in doubt, perform an operation.

INDIANS WHO DON'T LIKE WRITING

Their Attacks on Sir Martin Conway and the Bolivian Andes.

Sir Martin Conway, the Englishman who has given the world so much interesting information about such widely separated parts of the world as the Himalayas, Spitzbergen and the Cordilleras of South America, has just been telling the Royal Geographical Society of his explorations in the Bolivian Andes last year, when he ascended Illimani and others of the highest peaks of the Andes. His remarks about the Bolivian Indians surprised many in his audience, for it is well known that most of them are nominally Christians, and it was supposed that they were at least half civilized. Sir Martin says, however, that they are never well-disposed toward white men, and the task of keeping them in order is not a slight one. In fact, the influence over them, and such order as is maintained is due chiefly to the priests. The Indians are exceedingly bigoted, and retain their ancient superstitions under a mask of Christianity.

These natives seriously interested with Sir Martin's mountain work because the nature of his undertaking did violence to their superstitions. They look upon the mountains above the habitable zone as a part of the other world, the abode of divine and diabolic beings and the haunt of departed friends. The Puma Indians believe that on the summit of one of the peaks of Mount Sorata are a bull and a cross, both of gold, that were placed there by supernatural agency. They were sure Conway had no other purpose in view in ascending the mountain than to obtain possession of these priceless treasures. So they raided his camp one night for the avowed purpose of killing the party. It happened, however, that the explorer and his men had left the camp and were sleeping in small tents on the snowfield above, and as the snow areas are never visited by the natives, they did not get their prey. In Sir Martin's opinion, if he and his men had been "at home" that night, it would have gone hard with them, for they would have been outnumbered many times.

On another occasion it was necessary to spend some time on a hilltop to carry out the triangulation required for the map the explorer was making of the country. Unfortunately the funeral monument of a departed chief stood on this hill, and the natives seriously object to having these tombs profaned by the visits of strangers. He had no sooner set up his theodolite near the monument than the Indians began collecting from all quarters till he was surrounded by more than 200 enraged natives. He had with him only a half-breed mule-teen and it was only by the skin of his teeth that he escaped. He had to abandon his theodolite and make off as fast as he could on his mule, and he found that the Indians who were showering stones at him could run almost as fast as his mule could gallop. He was chased for four miles until he found refuge within the walls of a town. Before he began his race for shelter he had been able to slip the theodolite into its case and next day it was found uninjured. It was necessary to finish his observations and be returned with persons who were supposed to have influence with the natives. He had scarcely begun work, however, before the stone throwing was resumed, and work had to be suspended for the day. With the aid of a company of Bolivian soldiers he was able, at last, to complete the work.

QUEER WAGERS.

Men have made queer wagers in the past and present. One man afflicted with the gambling spirit was Sir Mark Sykes. He offered to pay any one a guinea a day for each day Napoleon lived, provided the taker would pay 100 guineas down. A clergyman accepted the offer and made a fine profit, as Napoleon lived three years.



Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes—"Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop to rest and regain breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unnaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me. I felt as if I were sinking. I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result I am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep is restored to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensation has vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and I no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPPEPSIA.

Big 4, Upper Town, Durham. New Goods. 36 in. Cashmere in Navy Blue and Black 12 1/2c. a yard. 40 in. Black and Gold all wool Serge at 25c. a yard. Tartan Dress Gingham 7c. and 10c. a yard. Window Shades with lace fringe, 37 x 70, mounted on spring rollers, complete, 40c. COGOL OIL CLOTH 6ft. wide 50c. yd. Best table Oil Cloth 45 in. wide 20c., 34 in. 30c. RUGGY DUSTERS with embroider'd Centre 60c. up. Men's Under-shirts and Drawers 25c. Men's Rubberine Collars, stand up, 10c. Cuffs 20c. a pair.

Boots and Shoes. We always keep a Full Line at Lowest Prices. Call and see our Men's and Women's Oxfords. Just the thing for hot weather. Best Shoe Dressing 10 & 20c. a bottle. 10 in. Granite Pie Plates 10c. each. Granite Wash Bowls 20c. Large Granite Spoon 8c. Don't forget to call! BEAN & Co. Manufacturer of And Dealer in Pumps of all Kinds. Galvanized and Iron Piping; Brass, Brass Lined and Iron Cylinders. Pumps from \$2 upward. Shop will be open every Wednesday and Saturday. ALL REPAIRING promptly and properly attended to. W. D. CONNOR. LOWER TOWN. DURHAM.

Wool Wanted. HIGHEST PRICE in Cash or Goods. Any quantity of Wool will be taken for Cash or in exchange for Goods, of which we now have a Choice Assortment consisting of Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets and Yarn. Suits Reduced—First Class \$12.00 Suits now sold at \$10. Custom Carding and Spinning ON SHORTEST NOTICE. Fresh Groceries as usual. Lemons 20c. a doz. S. SCOTT, LOWER TOWN, - - DURHAM. UPPER TOWN. IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSES.

Winter Goods! CUTTERS—Large Stock, Best Makes, Cheaper than ever. ROBES—Large Variety, from \$4.00 up. Root Pulpers, Straw Cutters, &c. Sewing Machines. NEW WILLIAMS and RAYMOND, a Very Large Stock of the latest improved Cabinet and Drop Top Stands, at The Very Lowest Prices. SEE THEM! BELL PIANOS and Organs. STOVES—A large stock of McClary's famous Model Cooking Stoves, Fancy Parlor Stoves, Box Stoves, Coal Stoves, etc., at prices that will surprise you. CHAS. MCKINNON'S SHOW ROOMS, - - UPPER TOWN.